I.r THE GREAT NATIONAL ANNUAL FAIR of the Amer. can Institute will open at Niblo's Garden October 10th, 1842. The 7th and 8th are receiving days. Notices from Exhi-

bitors already indicate an immense display.

For the Governor's Message, Life at Saratoga, &c. see First Page. For Review of Markets see Last

Mr. ADAMS'S REPORT .- In another column our readers will find the Report of John Quincy Adams upon the Veto Message of President Tyler. It is one of the ablest and most powerfully written public documents we have seen for a long while. It will command the attention and elicit the warm approval, both for its spirit and its style, of every honest and patriotic heart.

## The Governor's Message.

We republish this morning, from a small portion of our edition yesterday, the Message of Governor SEWARD to the Legislature convened in Extra Session. We feel confident that it will commend itself to the favor of every true hearted friend of the Empire State. It presents, in the smallest possible compass, a clear and precise summary of all the matters which may properly come up for consideration at this crisis of our State, as well as our National, affairs. It speaks, in elequent terms of just and honest pride, of triumphs of justice over fraud and faction, of the completion of great works of public utility and of the general advancement in science and the arts of cultivated life which have signalized the past year. It urges upon the Legislature, with a force and an earnestness which will command the applause of all the great interests of the State, the necessity, for all purposes of domestic prosperity. of a uniform and permanent Protective Tariff, a Sound Currency, the Distribution of the Public Lands, and such other constitutional measures as shall extend to the States of the Union the aid of which their credit and their best hopes stand in such pressing need. Upon all these points it speaks the language of a true, high-minded States-

But we invite especial attention to its statements and recommendations with regard to the Internal condition of the State. It pertrays in bright but just colors the fermer glories of our great system of Internal Improvements-reaching to every corner of the State, augmenting at once the revenues of her Treasury and the prosperity of her citizens, awakening a new national life through her whole extent, and placing her far in advance of hor sister States in all those features which are a just source of national pride. But how dark and heart-sickening is the picture it gives, in con trast, of the ruin that has been wrought by a single session of a Loco-Foco Legislature. All the sources of this high prosperity have been closed and sealed; millions invested in unfinished works which promised speedy returns, have been sunk, to the ruin of thousands; every possible mean has been adopted to excite alarm, awaken distrast and thus crush the credit and tarnish the fair fame of the State; and a scheme of legislation has been devised and set on foot which, if faithfully carried out, as it will be, if the present party remain in power, will in the end involve the best interests of New-York in remediless ruin. The recommendations of the Governor with re-

gard to the New York and Erie Railroad, urgent and just as they are, challenge special notice. The Legislature has resolved not only to withhold all aid from this great work in which are invested more than five millions of dollars-three-fifths of it the property of the State-not only to leave its unfinished fragments, scattered through all the rich and populous southern counties, uselessly to rot-but to sell the road at public auction, at a price merely nominal, and to the ruin of those who have invested their means in its stock and built their hopes upon its completion. The party malignity of Comptroller Flagg, and of such lovers of the public weal as Messrs. Young and Hoffman, has determined upon this-in spite of the disaster and blasting ruin to which it must

Against this plan of partizan vengeance the Go vernor protests in firm and lofty terms. He asks these men-if they will not aid this great workat least magnanimously to let it alone. He shows them the injustice of trampling upon the hopes and possessions of half a million of people, of thus insanely destroying an enterprise which promises to be alike glorious and beneficent to the State. He urges them not to sell the read, and thus give it over at once to ruin. It seems scarcely possible that rational men should remain blind to the justice of this appeal; but we fear it will have been made in vain. Like all the other great measures of just policy in the State, we fear that this is to be made the victim of party hostility and of the personal cupidity of rapacious and unprincipled speculators. On the head of Loco-Focoism let the responsibility rest!

## New-York Legislature.

TUESDAY, Aug. 16, 1842. In the SENATE, Mr. ROOT meved to inform the Governor and Assembly that the Senate was organized and ready for business. Mr. STRONG moved an amendment to inform them that they were ready for the business specified in the resolution of adjournment. This was debated at length, the Whigs contending that all the great interests of the State required attention: the amendment, however, was carried.

The Message of the Governor was received and

Mr. FOSTER moved the reference of so much of it as relates to Districting the State to a Joint Committee of five from the Senate and eight from the Assembly: and that the rest of the Message do lie on the table. Carried by a party vote 16

to 7. Adjourned. In ASSEMBLY on motion of Mr. HOFFMAN in Committee was appointed to apprize the Governor and Senate that they were ready for the business

indicated in the resolution for the Extra Session. Mr. LELAND offered resolutions of a meeting in Oswego Co. relative to the N. Y. and Erie Rail-

The SPEAKER ruled them out of order. An appeal was taken and debated at some length. During the discussion the Message was received

Mr. SWACKHAMER moved to print the usual number and lay it on the table. He proceeded in extended abuse of the Message, and before any question was taken, the Assembly adjourned.

The Grand Jury of Albany have found an indictment against Rev. Abel Brown for a libel on Henry Clay in advertising to prove, in a public lecture that Mr. Clay was a 'thief, duelist, gambler, robber, adulterer, man-stealer, &c .- The reverend gentleman will now have an opportunity to prove his infamous charges or to suffer the punishment for his villanous slanders.

The Ohio Legislature.

The American censures the Whig Members of he Ohio Legislature for resigning their seats, and thus preventing the outrage just upon the eve of consummation by which a Loco Foco Congressional representation was to be fastened upon Ohio for ten years to come-no matter if for every one of those ten years she should give 10,000 majority for the Whigs at every recurring election. The measure was, to be sure, an extreme step; but before it be utberly condemned, justice requires that all the circumstances of the case should be strictly examined. The bill for districting the State upon which the Loco Focos finally agreed, after weeks of wrangling and quarreling among themselves, gave, at the most, seven members to the Whigs-out of the twenty one; thus securing fourteen members of Congress from Ohio to the Loco Focos for ten years-no matter what might be the political complexion of the State. The provision of the law of Congress that the single districts should be composed of contiguous territory, as the most superficial examination of the bill and the map will show, was utterly disregarded; attention was paid solely to the partizan character of the several districts: every county which in 1840 gave a Loco Foco majority, was thrown into a Loco Foco district-while nineteen counties which then gave Whig majorities were, by this bill, swallowed up in Loco Foce Districts. The seven Districts which they gave the Whigs gave a Whig majority of 21,734, while twelve of hose they secured to themselves gave a Loco Foto majority of only 6,334, thus disfranchising utterly more than 15,000 electors of the State. Raties were adopted, moreover, to suit their purposes ranging from 60,000 to 85,000; and the bill was thus, and in various other ways, rendered an abomination in the sight of every honest man. It was concocted on the principle avowed, openly and shamelessly, by a Loco Foco Senator, that his party, having a majority in the Legislature, would pe fools not to district the State for their own penefit. Many of the Loco Focos themselves were at heart opposed to the atrocious outrage contemplated by the bill, but they were forced into its support by their dictators-and it was to become a law, in spite of their own conscientious scruples, in utter defiance of justice and right, as well as against the loudest remonstrances of the minority. Now, the American must admit that this was

an extreme case; it was not an ordinary act of legislation, which might be repealed at the will of the people; if the bill had become a law, a law it must have remained for ten years-binding upon the people, and compelling them, with a Whig majority even of more than 10,000, to send fourteen Locofocos, out of twenty-one representatives, to Congress. The American says the appeal should have been to the ballot-boxes; and that is precisely the tribunal to which the appeal has been taken, and taken, too, in the only effectual way in which it could be done. Suppose the Whigs had kept their seats, and the bill had thus become a law by their connivance: no appeal could have been had to the elightest purpose till 1852, and Ohio must, till that late day, be misrepresented in the national councils. But, instead of this, they came forward and said to the people-" You have chosen us to defend your rights; we have sought to do so to the best of our abilities; but here we are powerless to ward off this burning wrong an unprincipled party seeks to inflict; we have no cheice but to keep our seats, and become accessary to the fraud-or, to resign them and appeal to you. We cannot consent to the first: we embrace the only alternative

clear distinction between this case and that of the factious Loco-Focos in Tennessee. There the cause of the complaint was that they would not resign, and abide by the decision of the People .-They still held their seats, but refused to obey the Constitution and go into joint ballot to elect a Senator. The Whigs in the Senate tried their best to induce them to resign, offering to do so themselves, and that the members of the House should do the same, if they would only consent to submit the case to the People of the State. This they refused to de, abiding by their own wrong, and refusing to allow the People to rectify it .-The Whigs of Ohio sought earnestly and zealously to induce the Loco-Focos to consent to a reasonable division of the State; and when they saw that this was impossible, instead of shunning the decision of the People, they made their appeal directly to that decision. We are as sternly opposed as the American to every thing like anarchy and confusion; but, though we may be in error, we can see in this step nothing which should subject it to a comparison with that of the minority in the

The American should see, it seems to us, a

The effect of this movement will be barely this: that the People will have an opportunity, before the State is divided into districts, to give expression to their wishes concerning it. The Ohio representation will not be rendered vacant for an hour, since the members who would have been elected to Congress under this bill would not have taken their seats until after the election of 1843. There was throughout the State strong opposition to the convocation of the Extra Session, on the ground that it was wholly unnecessary; but it was resolved upon by the desperate majority, who could not resist the temptation to clutch at this last chance to perpetuate their power. Members for a new Legislature are now to be elested; and the People can say expressly whether they will approve this bill or not. If they do, it may become a law then just as well as if now allowed to should have been fastened upon them.

Tennessee Legislature.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE .- The Montreal Courier of the 15th mentions one of the most extraordinary instances of preservation from instant death we have ever seen. Two men were employed in pointing the walls of the French Church, and were standing upon a plank, suspended by ropes about 80 feet from the pavement. One of the pulleys to which the ropes were attached gave way, and the two men seemed doomed to instant death. But in falling, one of the men was rolled into a niche in the wall, near the figure of the Virgin, a cavity not large enough to hold the body of a man, but is which, by crouching, he managed to remain. The other caught the rope, to which he held fast; and. by a coolness and courage seldom equalled, he adjusted the pulley, replaced the plank, and rescued his trembling and pallid companion from his dangerous and uncomfortable position.

IP An 'Old Horse Jockey' asks us to remind cab and carriage drivers that herses, in the dogdays, need watering often and rather more care

FRANKLIN COOLEY, one of the Foundry Legislators, has been arrested on a charge of treason. He gave bail in the required amount. [Providence Journal.

IJ We publish in to-day's paper another certificate of a cure made by using Sands's Sarsaparilla. To judge from its happy effects upon the system, it must be a preparation possessed of powerful restorative virtues.

State Apportionment.

It is understood that the following is the division of the State which will be submitted to the Legislature by the Loco-Foco Committee, appointed by the Speaker during the recess:

Territory.
Suffolk and Queens. Population. II. Kings, Richmond, and Thirteenth Ward of Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seven-VIII. Dutchess and Putnam..... XIII. Albany. 63,556
XIV. Washington and Essex. 64,715
XV. Saratoga, Warren and Fulton. 72,059
XVI. Montgomery, Schenectady and Schoharie. 35,385
XVII. Herkimer, Hamilton, Franklin and Clinton. 82,914 XVII. Herkimer, Hamilton, Franklin and Clinton. 23, 914
XVIII. St. Lawrence and Lewis. 74,525
XIX. Jeflerson 51,025
XX. Oneida, except six towns 78,050
XXI. Otsego, and six towns of Oneida 64,513
XXII. Chenango and Broome 63,17
XXIII. Oswego and Madison 23,627
XXIV. Onondaga 67,915 Steuben and Yates
Allegany and Cattaraugus
Genesee, Wyoming, and towns of Sardinia,
Holland, Wales, Alden, Amherst, Clarence, Chictawaga, and Newstead, of Erie

LATER FROM RIO JANEIRO .- We are indebted to the courtesy of Capt. Wolfe, of the ship Louis, arrived vesterday for intelligence to the 1st July. The U. S. ships of war Delaware and Decatur had tively. been sent to Montevideo; the Concord had also started for the Mozambique. Rosas was crowding his forces into the province of Montevideo with all possible despatch. It was said that the difficulties at St. Pauls has been settled, and that disturbances had broken out immediately after in a small port to the eastward. Two English steamers had been chartered to carry troops to Buenos Ayres. The three principal leaders at St. Pauls, one a friar, had arrived at Rio Janeiro a day or two before the Louis sailed. The fleets of both parties were lying in their respective ports idle .-A battle had been fought at Rio Grande, between the Government troops and the rebels, and after a severe fight the rebels were defeated with considerable loss. It was rumored that peace was restored in the province of Misos; but no confidence can be placed in the reports from the Northern provinces, unless they are favorable to the Govern-

More Arrests for Vending Obscene Prints AND BOOKS .- Officers McGrath, W. H. Stephens, and Low, have arrested Henry R. Robinson, who keeps a large lithographic establishment in Courtlandt-street, James Jones, a print seller in Wallstreet, Hiram Cuse of South-street, near Beekman, William Bradbury, corner of Beekman and South, and Francis Kerrigan, all charged with selling obscene books and prints. A large number of them were found on the premises of all, but an immense quantity in the store of Robinson, who was held o bail in the sum of \$2000 to answer, and the others in various smaller amounts. We cheerfully award to the officers and to Ald. Crolins our warm est thanks for their efforts to put a stop to the vending of obscenity by which our City has been so sadly disgraced. We trust that this most desirable reform will be closely followed out; and that the virtuous and refined will no longer be insulted in passing through our streets by the vagabend venders of licentiousness and filth. Summary punishment should visit every boy who sells them especially should every mun who will print or sel them be sent to Blackwell's Island to learn self respect and the laws of decency. The officers, in this work of purification, may rely on the support of every honest man in the City.

THE RIOTERS .- We stated on Wednesday that the German soldiers had been lodged in jail the night of the riot. Yesterday they had their trial before the Mayor and were bound over, being required to find bail in the several amounts as fol-

lows:	
	2000 Charles Henn\$50
Ang Rierneder	500 Nicholas Derr 50
George Baker	250 Peter Dill 20
F Winegartner	200 Chris. Finley 20
Wm Leopold	200 Philip Grely 20
Prederick Miser	209 Henry Smith 20
George Baker	200 A Falize discharge

From the testimony given, and facts since ascertained, there can be no doubt of the fact that Heakel has been the source of all the difficulty. He led his men on from the first. The boys, no doubt, behaved badly; but they did nothing to justify severe measures, much less the use of the sword. It has been supposed that the boy struck was badly hurt: such is not the fact. Constable Jones is the only one who has suffered severely; his wound is a bad one, though we are glad to state that he will not, as is generally believed, lose his arm. [Cincinnatl Gazette.

The steamer Canada and Lady Colborne came in cellision on Thursday night a little below Lavaltrie. Both vessels received damage, but the Lady Colborne appears to have suffered most. A statement made by some of her passengers shows that the collision was not accidental, but was the fault of the Canada. The Quebec Gazette says the matter will probably come before a judicial [Montreal Courier.

BOMBARDMENT OF BROOKLYN .- The Eagle says that on Monday afternoon attention was directed to the report of a cannon fired from a ship on the New York side. A second discharge was accompanied by a four pound cannon ball, which struck and shattered the mizen mast of the barque Reform, cut the starboard main after shroud, and then spent its force against the brick store on Thorne's wharf. Fortunately no lives were lost. pass; if they do not, no republican will say that it | The authorities are making some inquiries on the

Among the Locofoco Representatives elected in Illinois is William Smith, brother of Jee, the Mormon prophet. Joe himself should next take the field as a representative of Locofecoism. He has given some eminent instances of his belief in the creed already, nor would he be without fit associates among some of the "distinguished members" of the party. [Amer.

IT At an Adjourned Meeting of the Whig County Convention, held at the Broadway House on Mon-day evening, the 15th August, 1842, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Delegates to represent this County in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1842, viz: J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX, PHILIP HONE,

THOMAS MCRLRATH. ROBERT SMITH RICHARD S. WILLIAMS. MORGAN MORGANS, JR EDWARD MINTURN. SAMUEL KIP. JACOB ACKER GILES M. HILLYER. FREDERICK PENTZ, JOHN C. HAMILTON, DAVID R. DOREMUS. The following Resolution was adopted unanimously by

the Convention: Peraleud as the sense of this Convention That I HTHER BRADISH, by his unquestioned integrity, eminent ability, and intimate acquaintance with the interests and Legislation of our State, by his known and efficient advocacy of an solightened and beneficent policy with regard to Internal Improvement, by his early and uniform devotion to the Whig cause, and by the whole tenor of his public and private life, has justly endeared himself to the true Whigs of this City and State; and we hereby apprise the Delegates chosen as the Representatives of this County to the Syracuse Convention, that he is the decided choice of their constituents for the next Governor of the Empire State.

The proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published, and the Convention adjourned rine die. PHILIP HONE, President. JIREH BULL, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Secretaries

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, Tuesday Night, Aug. 15. The doings of the adjourned meeting of the Whigs of Congress, held to-night, cannot be given in the few hasty lines to which I must necessarily confine myself; but I am glad to know that a large majority are in favor of action, and that a few days more will show what that action will be. At present the House has its hands full to dispose of the vetoed bill and Message, and the three reports thereon made to-day by Messrs. ADAMS, GILMER, and Ingersoll. When they are out of the way you will probably see a movement made upon this

most important matter. Correspondence of The Tribune. BALTIMORE, Aug. 17, 8 o'clock, A. M. I have no Columbus, O., papers by the Western mail this morning.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS .- The St. Louis papers have accounts of several steamboat accidents: On the 4th inst. the splendid and fast running steamer John Perry, struck a snag at the head of No. 14, in the Mississippi and sunk.

in the Arkansas, near Spadra Bluffs, and after-The steamer Eliza sunk about ten days ago, on the Mississippi, fifteen miles above Bayou Sara.

The steamer Trident was sunk on the 13th inst.

She will probably be raised. The steamer Lebanon was snagged week before last, while ascending the Missouri river, near

Camden bar. INDIANA .- Nothing farther this morning tending to settle the result of the Indiana Election posi-

> Correspondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, August 16.

In the House of Representatives, to-day Mr. ADAMS, from the Select Committee on the 'latest' Veto of the President, read his report. [which may be found in another place.]

Mr. GILMER and Mr. INGERSOLL also read re ports-the former being an exposition of the views of the "guard" and a defence of the President; and the latter being a Loco-Foce-proper document.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS these reports, the the vetoed bill and the Veto Message, were ordered printed and made the special order to-morrow

A resolution was adopted en motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, directing the Secretary of State to order Lieut. Wilkes to retain the maps, charts and journals of the Exploring Expedition until otherwise ordered by Congress.

Mr. Wisk moved now to take up for consideration the vetoed Revenue bill: negatived, Yeas 59, Navs 104.

The Report of the second Committee of Conference on the bill to re-organize the Army, was taken up, and after some discussion, agreed to. The bill has thus finally paased the two Houses of

The Army Appropriation bill was also passed. the report of the Committee of Conference having been agreed to. No farther business of importance was trans-

In SENATE, the bill legalizing and appropriating for contingencies, &c., heretofore included in the general appropriation bills without other authority of law, was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for the relief of the Springfield Manufacturing Company was passed. The remainder of the day was consumed with

private business. The TREATY, it is understood, is to-morrow to be taken up in Executive session as the special ARGUS.

## MR. ADAMS'S REPORT.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES on Tuesday, the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Veto Message being called for,

Mr. Adams then rose, and, in a firm and distinct tone of voice, audible in every part of the Hall, read his Report, as follows:

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States returning to this House the act, which originated in it, "to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties en imports, and for other purposes," with his objections to it, with instructions to report thereon to the House, have attended to that service, and respectfully re-The Message is the last of a series of Executive measures

the result of which has been to defeat and nullify the whole action of the Legislative authority of the Union, upon the most important interests of the nation. action of the Legislative authority of the Union, upon the most important interests of the nation.

At the accession of the late President Harrison, by election of the people, to the Executive chair, the finances, the revenue, and the credit of the country were found in a cendition so greatly disordered and so languishing, that the first act of his administration was to call a special session of Congress, to provide a remedy for this distempered state of the great body politic. It was even then a disease of no sudden occurrence, and of no ordinary malignity. Four vears before, the immediate predecessor of General Harrison. years before, the immediate predecessor of General Harri son had been constrained to resort to the same expedient, a special session of Congress, the result of which had only proved the first of a succession of palliatives, purchasing momentary relief at the expense of deeper seated disease, and aggravated symptoms, growing daily more intense through the whole four years of that Administration. It had expended, from year to year, from eight to ten millions of dollars beyond its income, absorbing in that period near ly ten millions pledged for deposite with the States, eight millions of stock in the Bank of the United States, from five to six millions of trust funds, and as much Treasury notes; and was sinking under the weight of its own improvidence

and incompetency.

The sentence of a suffering People had commanded a change in the Administration, and the contemporaneous elections throughout the Union had placed in both Houses of Congress majorities, the natural exponents of the princi-ples which it was the will of the People should be substitu-ted in the administration of their Government, instead of those which hak brought the country to a condition of such wretchedness and shame. There was perfect harmeny of principle between the chosen President of the People and this majority, thus constituted in both Houses of Congress! session of Congress for their deliberation and action upon the measures indispensably necessary for relief to the public distress, and to retrieve the prosperity of the great commu-

on the 31st day of May, 1841, within three months after the inauguration of President Harrison, the Congress as-sembled at his call. But the reins of the Executive car were already in other bands. By an inscrutable decree of Pravidence the chief of the People's choice, in harmony Previdence the chief of the People's choice, in harmony with whose principles the majorities of both Houses had been constituted, was laid low in death. The President who had called the meeting of Congress was no longer the President when the Congress met. A successor to the office had assumed the title, with totally different principles, though professing the same at the time of his election, which, far from harmonizing, like those of his immediate predecessor, with the majority of both Houses of Congress.

which, far frem harmonizing, like those of his immediate predecessor, with the majority of both Houses of Congress, were soon disclosed in diametrical opposition to them.

The first developement of this new, and most unfortunate, condition of the General Government, was manifested by the failure, once and again, of the first great measure intended by Congress to restore the credit of the country, by the establishment of a National Bank—a failure caused exclasively by the operation of the veto power by the President. In the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, the Executive is not only separated from the Legislative power, but made dependent upon and responsible to it.—Until a very recent period of our history, all reference in either House of Congress to the opinions or wishes of the President, relating to any subject in deliberation before them, was regarded as an outrage upon the rights of the deliberative body, among the first of whose duties it is to spurn the influence of the dispenser of patronage and power. the influence of the dispenser of patronage and power.
Until very recently, it was sufficient greatly to impair the
influence of any member to be suspected of personal subserviency to the Executive; and any allusion to his wishes

in debate was deemed a departure not less from decency than from order. An anxious desire to accommodate the action of Congress to the opinions and wishes of Mr. Tyler had led to modifications of the first bill for the establishment

had led to modifications of the first bill for the establishment of a National Bank, presented to him for his approval, widely differing from the opinions entertained of their expediency by the majority of both Houses of Congress, but which failed to obtain that approval for the sake of which they had been reluctantly adopted.

A second attempt ensued, under a sense of the indispensable necessity of a fiscal corporation to the revenues and credit of the aution, to prepare an act, to which an informal intercourse and communication between a member of the House, charged with the duty of preparing the bill, and the President of the Uaited States himself, might secure by compliance with his opinions a pledge in advance of his approval of the bill, when it should be presented to him. That pledge was obtained. The bill was presented to him in the very terms which he had prescribed as necessary to very terms which he had prescribed as necessary to obtain his sauction, and it met the same fate with its prede-cessor; and it is remarkable that the reasons assigned for the reissal to approve the second bill are in direct and im-mediate conflict with those which had been assigned for the

Thus the measure, first among those deemed by the Legislature of the Union indispensably accessary for the salvation of its highest interests, and for the restoration of its credit its dit, its honor, its prosperity, was prostrated, defeated, an-nulled, by the weak and wavering obstinacy of one man, accidentally, and not by the will of the People, invested

with that terrible power, as if prophetically described by

with that terrible power, as if prophetically described by one of his own, chosen ministers, at this say, as "the right to deprive the People of self-government."

The first consequence of this Executive Legislation was not only to prostrate the effects of the Legislature itself, to relieve the People from their distress, to replenish the exhausted Treasury and call forth the resources of the country, to redeem the public faith to the fulfilment of the intional engagements; but to leave all the burdens and embarrassments of the public Treasury, brought on by the interesting Administration, bearing barrasments of the preceding Administration, bearin improvidence of the preceding Administration, bearin upon the People with aggravated pressure. The fatal e-ror of the preceding Administration had been an excess a expenditure beyont its income. That excess had been a average of eight millions of dollars a year, at least, durin nscal operations has been a continual increase of expend tures and diminution of revenues, and it left as a be its successor no effective reduction of expenses, but a double reduction of revenue to the amount of millions, to occur, o course, by the mere lapse of time, unless averte<sup>4</sup>, within fifteen months, by subsequent legislation.

By the double exercise of the Presidential interdict upon

the two bills for establishing a National Bank this legislation was prevented. The excess of expenditures beyond the revenue confinued and increased. The double resulting of the revenue continues and increased. The dodor is inc-tion of revenue, prescribed by the compromise of 1833, was suffered to take its full effect—no reduction of the expendi-ture bad been prescribed, and, in the course of eighteen months, since the inauguration of President Harrison, an acmonths, since the inauguration of President Harrison, an ac-dition of at least fifteen militions to the epormous deficit al-ready existing in the Treasury at the close of the last Ad-ministration, is now charged upon the prevailing party in Congress, by those who had made it the law, while the exercise of the veto power alone dinabled the Legislature itself from the power of opplying the only remeaty which it was within the competency of legislation itself to pro-vide.

The great purpose for which the special session of Con-The great purpose for which the special session of Congress had been called was thus defeated by the exercise of the veto power. At the meeting of Congress, at the regular annual session, the majorities or both Houses, not yierding to the discouragement of disappointed kopes sand baffled energies, undertook the task of raising, by impost duties, a revenue adequate to the necessities of the Treasury, and to the fulfilment of the national obligations.

By the assiduous and unremitting labors of the Committee of both Houses charged with the duties of providing for the necessities of the revenue, and for the great manufacturing

of both Houses charged with the duties of providing for the necessities of the rectain, and for the great manufacturing interest of the Northern, Central and Western States, which must be so deeply affected by any adjustment of a Tarift to raise exclusively a revenue adequate to the necessary expenses of the Government from duties on imports, a Tariff Bill believed to be nearly, if not wisely, sufficient for that purpose, was elaborated and amply discussed through a long series of weeks in both branches of the Legislature.—The processof gestation through which alone such a complicated system could be organized, increasarily consumed many months of time; nor were the Committees of the House exempted from severe reproach, which the purchased presses of the Executive Chief are even yet casting upon Congress, without rebuke or restraint from him.

upon Congress, without rebuke or restraint from him.

The delays occasioned by the patient and unwearied in vestigation of the whole subject by the appropropriat The delays occasioned by the patient and unwearied investigation of the whole subject by the appropriate committees. As the period approached when the so called Compronise Tariff was to be consummated, leaving the Government without any Revenue Tariff sanctioned by the law, the prudence of Congress, without pretipitating their decision upon the permanent system which they loadly hoped to establish, provided and sent to the President a temporary expedient, limited in its operation to the space of one month, during which to avoid, as they thought, the possibility of a collision with the apprehended antipathies of the President, they had suspended for the same month the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands, which, by a previous law, was to take effect the day after the expiration of the Compromise.

Not only was this most conciliatory measure contemptationally rejected, but, in total divergand of the avoved opin-

ously rejected, but, in total disregard of the avowed opinions of his own Secretary of the Treasury, concurring with those, nearly the minous, of all the mest eminent lawyers of the land, in solitary reliance upon the hesitating opinion of the Attorney General, he has undertaken not only to lev-taxes to the amount of millions upon the People, but to pre-scribe regulations for its collection, and for ascertaining the value of imported merchandize, which the law had, in express terms, reserved for the legislative action of Congre

press terms, reserved for the legislative action of Congress.

And now, to crown this system of continual and unrelenting exercise of Executive legislation, by the alternate gross abuse of constitutional power, and bold assumption of powers never vested in him by any law, we come to the Veto Message referred by the House to this committee.

A comparative review of the four several votoes which in the course of fifteen months, have suspended the legislation of this Union, combined with that amphibious production, the reasons for approving and signing a bill, and, at the same time, striking, by judicial construction, at its most important enactment, illustrated by contemporaneous effusions of temper and of sentimes, divulged at convival festivals, and obtruded upon the public eye by the intal friendship of sycophant private correspondents, and stripped to its naked nature by the represendants and stripped to both of legislative and of judicial power, would present its naked nature by the repeated and caring assainpline both of legislative and of judicial power, would present anomalies of character and conduct rarely seen upon earth. Such an investigation though strictly within the scope of the instructions embraced in the reference to this commutee, would require a valuationary report, which the scould sess of time will not allow, and which may not be necessary for maturing the judgment of the House upon the document was forced.

now before them.

The ressons assigned by the President for returning to the House of Representatives, with his objections, the bit to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modifications. by existing laws imposing duties and for other purposes are preceded by a brief dissertation upon the painful sensations which any individual invested with the veto power must feel in exercising it upon important acts of the Legis lature. The paragraph is worded with extreme caution and with obvious intent to avoid the assertion, made it such broad and unqualized terms in the letter read at the such broad and unqualised terms in the letter read at the Philadelphia Independence day dinner party, that Congress can enact no law without the soncurrence of the Executive. There is in this paper a studious effort to save any individual from the imputation of agserting the unqualified independence of the Executive upon the Legislature, and the impotence of Congress to enact any law without him. The assertion, made in so explicit and unqualified terms. e Philadelphia letter, is here virtually disclaimed and disavowed. The exercise of some interpeatence of the same in regard to all acts of legislation, by an individual invested with the veto power, is here curtailed and narrow ed down to the mere privilege of not yielding his well-considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opin sidered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opin the privilege of the property in the conference in those of the property in the conference of the property in the prop ions on matters of great public concernment, to those of a co-ordinate department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference. The co-ordinate department to the Le gislature is no longer the co-ordinate branch of the Legis lature. The power of Congress to enact a law without the co-operation of any individual Executive is conceded, no merely by unavoidable inference, for the closing paragraph of the message, recurring again to the same troublesome reminiscence, observes that, after all, the effect of what he does not consider the contraction of the same troublesome reminiscence. does is substantially to call on Congress to reconsider

on such reconsideration, a majority of twe-thirds of both Houses should be in tevor of this measure, it will be come a law notwithstanding his objections. The truism of this remark may perhaps be accounted for by the surmise that it was a new discovery, made since the writing of the Philadelphia dinner party letter; and the modest presumpranadelping diffine party letter, and the Executive can connect no error of opinion unless two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature are in conflict with him, is tempered by the amiable assurance that in that event he will cherriully acquiesce in a result which would be precisely the same whether he should acquiesce in it or not. The the same whether is soon acquired in any be estimated by the calculation of the chances that the contingency which it supposes is within the verge of possibility.

The reasons assigned by the President for his objections to

this bill are further preceded by a narrative of his antecedent opinions and communications on the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lanes. He admits that at the opening of the extra session he recommended such a distribution, but he avers that this recommendation was ex pressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent provided by the compromise act of 1683.

Who could imagine that, after this most emphatic coupling

of the revenue from duties of impost with revenue from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, the first and para-mount objection of the President to this bill should be that it unites two subjects, which, so far from baving any affinity to one another, are wholly incongruous in their character-which two subjects are identically the same with those which he had coupled tagether in his recommendation to Congress at the extra session? If there was no affinity be-tween the parties, why did he join them together? Congress at the extra session? If there was no affinity between the parties, why did be join them together? If the union was illegitimate, who was the administering priest of the unhallowed rites? It is objected to this bill that it is both a revenue and an appropriation bill. What then? Is not the act of September 4, 1841, approved and signed by the Presidenthimself, both a revenue and an appropriation bill? Does it not enact that, in the event of an insufficiency of impost duties not exceeding twenty per cent. ad valorem, to defray the current expenses of the Government, the proceeds of the sales of the lands shall be levied as a part of the same revenue, and appropriated to the same purposes? The appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to defray the ordinary expenditures of the Government.

lic lands to defray the ordinary expenditures of the Government is believed to be a system of fiscal management un wise, impolitic, improvident, and unjust; and it is precisely for that reason that the bill now before the House provide that they shall not be so appreciated. The public lands are the noble and inappreciable inheritance of the whole na-

the noble and inappreciable innermance of a tax upon the tion. The sale of them to individuals is not a tax upon the parchaser, but an exchange of equivalents scarcely more burdensome to the grantee than it he should receive it as a gratuitous donation. To appropriate the proceeds of the ales to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government to waste and destroy the property. This property is held by Congress in trust. Mr. Tyler speaks of the distribution by Congress in trust. Mr. Tyler speaks of the distribution as if it was giving away the property. It is precisely the reverse. It is restoring it to the owner. To appropriate the proceeds to defray the current expenditures is to give it up to dilapidation and waste.

It is in political economy precisely the same as if an ixdividual landholder should sell off, year after year, parcels of his estate, and consume its preceeds in the payment of his household expenses. The first principle of political economy necessary for a nation is to raise by taration within the

my necessary for a nation is to raise by taration within the year the whole sum required for the expenditures of that year. Every departure from this principle is a step in the path of national bankraptcy and ruin. The daily demands of the Treasury must be supplied by the income derived from taxation by the year, and not by the dissipation of the

common property.

The second reason of the President for objecting to the passage of this bill is not more ponderous than the first. It is the destitute and embarrassed state of the Treasury, and the impelicy, if not unconstitutionality of giving away a fruitful source of revenue, which if retained may be seized by the Government and applied to meet its daily wants But the President had just told us that this fruitful source o revenue was a subject wholly dissimilar in its character from that of revenue raised by duties of impost—so dissimi lar that the union of teem formed in his mind an insurmount able objection to the passage of the bill. "I most respectfully submit (says the message) whether this is a time to give away the proceeds of the land sales, when the public land s constitute a fund which of all others may be made most useful in sustaining the public credit;" And haw could it be made thus useful; Precisely by giving them

could it be made thus useful? Precisely by giving them erroy. By giving them away forever!
For if the principle be once established that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be substituted in the place of reveaue by taxation to defray the ordinary annual expenses of the National Government, never more will the people of any State in this Union have the heaeft of one dollar from this richest of mines of inexhaustible wealth, he stowed upon them by their bountiful Creator far the improvement of their own condition. But given away, yes, to the last cent given away, forever, to pamper the recklasses travagance of a Government ferever preaching retreachment and economy, and forever heaping million apon million of annual expenditures had suckle armies and dry nurse the land."

nurse the land."

The committee submit to the House their unbesitating opinion that the appropriation of any part of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the ordinary annual expenditures would be the only selectual and irretrievable giving away of that great and inestinable inheritance of the American People. That, if once that growing and in-

aut of the ways and mems for the annual estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the National Government the People may bid farewell, a long farewell, to every hope of vere receiving a dollar's useful improvement from that gith of God to them, thus cruelly and perfidiously wrested of God to them, thus criticity and performing wrested from their hands.

Nineteen of the States of the Union, it the ardean, persons, in some cases, inconsiderately endent, parsent of this improvement of their own consistion, have become involved, winte of them heavily involved, in debt. The greatest person of this debt has been contracted for the accomplishment of suppendous works to expedite and facilitate the intercourse of travel and of trade between the remotest extremes course of travel and of trade between the remotest extremes. course of traveland of trade between the remotest extremes if this great Republic, swarming, from year to year, with cedoubling millions of population. It is no exaggerated estimate of the value of these works to say, that the saving of time, of tabor, and of expense to individual citizens of the Union, enjoying the benefit of these public works, riche than repays, in every timble year, the whole control their construction.

exhaustible fund shall be decomed to form the whole or any

construction.

But while these immense benefits have been thus secured to the people, as a community of individuals, the States which authorised them have contracted a burden of liabiliwhich authorised them have contracted a burden of liabili-ues heavier than they are able to bear. They need the assistance of a friendly and powerful hand, and where should they find it but in the sympathies of the Na-tional Government? In their fidelity to the trust com-mitted to their charge in this immense and smoot bound-less public domain? The application of the proceeds of the public lands to allerinte the burden of these debta areasing upon the psound of almost all the States, is, if no of the public lands to alternate the Europea of these delical pressing upon the people of almost all the States, is, if not the only, the most unexceptionable mode of extending the mighty arm of the Union to relieve the People of the States from the pressure of the burden bearing upon them—a relief consisting only of the distribution among them of their lief consisting only at the discipation among them of their own property—a relief furnishing them the means of paying to the United States themselves no inconsiderable pertion of the debts due from the States to them; so that by one and the same operation the People of the States will be relieved from the intolerable pressure of their debt, and the common treasury of the Union will receive back in payment of debt no small part of the same sums allotted to the States as

no small part of the same sums abouted to the States as their respective portions of the distribution.

The Committee regret that the shortness of the time which they have allowed themselves for the preparation of this Report constrains them to pass over numerous other considerations amounting to the cearest demonstration that the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands will be infinitely more conductive to the ends of justice and to the relief of the People from their embarrassments than the devotion of the same funds to be swillowed up in the instituted gulf of the ordinary their embarrassments than the devotion of the same taineds to be swillowed up in the insatiated gulf of the ordinary annual expenses of the Federal Givernment—to perish in the using like the nine millions of the fourth instalment promised to the States, the seven or eight millions of stock in the Bank of the United States, and the five or six millions of Indian Trust and Navy Pension funds, all sunk, during the Van Buren Administration, without leaving a wreck technical.

to the passage of the bill might be extended far more into detail, and all leading to the conclusion that they are fee-ble-House to take, by year and rays, the question upon the final pas-age of the bill, and as the majority of the committee cannot indulge, even hypothetically, the absurd hope of a majority either in this or the other House of Congress, comments to the contraction of the committee cannot indulge, even hypothetically, the absurd hope of a majority either in this or the other House of Congress, comments to the contraction of the cont

cannot indulge, even hypothetically, the absurd bope of a majority either in this or the other House of Congress, competent to the enactment of the bill into a law, they leave the House to determine what further measure they may deem necessary and practible by the legislative authority in the present calamitous condition of the country.

They perceive that the whole legislative power of the Union has been for the last fifteen months, with regard to the action of Congress upon measures of vital importance, in a state of suspended animation, strangled by the five times repeated stricture of the Executive cord. They observe that, under these mexampled obstructions to the exercise of their high and legitimate duties, they have hithersto preserved the most respectful forbearance towards the Executive chief; that while he has, time after time, annulled by the mere act of his will their commission from the People to enact laws for the common welfare, they have forborne even the expression of their resentment for these multiplied insults and injuries—they believed they had a high destiny to fulfil, by administering to the People in the form of law remedies for the sufferings which they had too long endured. The will of one man has trustrated all their labors and prostrated all their powers.

The majority of the Committee helieve that the case has occurred in the annals of our Union, contemplated by the founders of the Constitution by the grant to the House of Representatives of the power to impeach the President of the United States; but they are aware that the resort to that expedient might, in the present condition of public affairs, prove abortive. They see that the irreconcileable dif-

hat expedient might, in the present condition of public af-airs, prove abortive. They see that the irreconcileable dif-erence of opinion and of action between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government is but symand Executive Departments of the Government is but syn-pathetic with the same discordant views and feelings among the People. To them alone the issue of the struggles must be left. In the sorrow and mortification under the failure of all their labors to redeem the honor and prosperity of their country, it is a cheering consolation to them that the termination of their own official existence is at hand, that f their constituents upon themselves; that the legislative ower of the Union, crippled and disabled as it may new e, is about to pass, renovated and retrivined by the will of the people, into other hands, upon whom will devolve the

which their own bonest and agonting energies have in vain endeavored to surply.

The power of the present Congress to enact laws essential to the welfare of the People has been struck with apoplexy by the Executive hand. Submissiod to his will is the only condition upon which he will permit them to act. For the enactment of a measure carnestly recommended by himself to forbids their action unless coupled with a condition declared by himself to be on a subject so totally different that he will not suffer them to be coupled in the same law. With that condition Congress cannot comply. In this state with that condition Congress cannot comply. In this state of things he has assumed, as the Committee fully helieve, the exercise of the whole legislative power to himself, and is levying millions of money upon the People without any authority of law. But the final decision of this question depends neither upon legislative nor executive, but upon judi-lal authority, nor can the final decision of the Supreme Court upon it be pronounced before the close of the present

onstitutional power of the President to arrest the action of Congress upon measures vital to the welfare of the Peo-ple, has wrought conviction upon the minds of a majority of the Coronittee that the veto power itself must be restrained and modified by an amendment of the Constitution itself, as resolution for which they accordingly herewith respectfully JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, K. RAYNER.
THOS. J. CAMPBELL,
TRUMAN SMITH,
F. GRANGER,
H. S. LANE,
JEREMIAH MORROW,

J. A. PEARCE. Resulted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring therein. That the following amend-ment of the Constitution of the United States, in the seventh ection of the first article, he recommended to the Legislatures of the several States, which, on the adoption of the same, by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall become

part and parcel of the Constitution: Instead of the words "two-thirds," twice repeated in the second paragraph of the said seventh section, substitute both cases, the words "a majority of the whole number."

STATE SCRIP .- The question of receiving State Scrip for county dues was submitted to the people of Vigo by the Commissioners at the late election

and decided in the affirmative by a vote of 1,964 to 37. This is an excellent move, and if generally adopted, would be death to shavers. [Ind. Sent. Convicts Escaped .- We are sorry to learn by handbill of the Sheriff that Shields and Robinson, who attacked and stabbed Marsh in this city, and were condemned to the Penitentiary, have ascaped from custody at Xenia. A reward is offered for their apprehension. They are said to have had [Cin. Chron.

Duel .- An altercation took place yesterday ferencon between two gentlemen of this city, which was settled summarily in the afternoon with pistols upon the Bayou Road. After an exchange of shots the affair, we believe, was settled, and the parties came to the city before sundown. [N. O. Bulletin.

Whig State Convention.

The Democratic Whigs of New-Jersey are kereby invited to meet in Convention at Trenton on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at 10 e'clock, A. M., to take such measures as may be deemed advisable to secure

A Protective Tariff;
A Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands;
The supremacy of the laws of the Union against Nallifiation in New-Jarsey, now threatened by the party which trampled on her broad seal and defied her sovereignty.

To de feat the coalition between an accidental President and a condemned minority, formed for the express purpose of seizing the reins of Government and thwarting the will of the great Democratic majority of more than 145,000

American citizens;
To assert the right of that great Democratic majority to To assert the fight of that great Democratic angles rule in a nation of freemen;

To consider the propriety of nominating a candidate for the Presidency—a man who will not betray us, but sho will administer the Government in accordance with the People's will, and upon those principles of policy and institute which have always secured national prosperity, and the abandonment of which, now as at all times, involves the country in confrision, distress and dismay.

country in confusion, distress and dismay.

We request the Whigs in every part of the State is diately to make arrangements to attend this Conventing person or by their Delegates.

JAMES WILSON.,

RALPH H. SHREVE.,

JAMES M. REDMOND,

JAMES T. SHERMAN,

State Central Committee.

Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, tightness of the Chest, at Foreign Lozenges with infallibly cure them. All the evil effects of Worms who so vex the lives of our children than the contract of the contract of the children of the contract of th may be driven away once and for ever by two or three doses of his Worm Lozenges; and his Cordial Lozenges, for the relief of headaches, languor, nervous irritability, the mors, chalera, are beyond all question the best over is read. Office 125 Fulton and 459 Sroad way.

IJ ONE THOUSAND BOLLARS-An Advertisement listed ed "An Extraordinary Case," (which statement can be sen at the store of Mr. Burger, 50 Cortlandt-street,) having inserted in several of the city papers, and as I understable truth of the matter has been questioned, therefore I offer to bear any gentleman's expenses to this city, convey his the residence of the person, pay thin two dollars per day for his time, and give him one thousand dollars. his time, and give him one thousand dollars, it be will more any material part of the statement to be untrue. Any person desirous of testing this matter. any material part of the statement to be untrue. Any second desirous of testing this matter can, by calling all garden, receive satisfactory evidence that the money will be ready. I would here take occasion to state, that the truth of the statements of cures performed by British's Saparilla can be substantiated in every instance. The public will not confound this article with the many articles of Sarsaparilla advertised.

Sarsaparilla advertised.

(2) Buffalo. sarsaparilla advertised. (2)

THE MERMAID-THE MUSEUM THRONGED .- P. O. Sally not less than three thousand ladies and geatlemen the American Museum yesterday to see the wooderfi maid, caught at the Ferjee Islands, and now exalling there. See advertisement